THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

VOLUME X.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 19, 1839. [NUMBER 13.

T. J. Hellen, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS!

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. *And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 *lines or less, this sized type,*) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	
20 Friday,	7 13	4 47	*For December, 1839.*
21 Saturday,	7 13	4 47	d. h. m.
22 Sunday,	7 13	4 47	New 5 9 56 even.
23 Monday,	7 13	4 47	First 13 4 21 after.
24 Tuesday,	7 13	4 47	Full 20 7 33 morn.
25 Wednesday	7 13	4 47.	Last 27 11 34 fore'n.

From the Common School Assistant.

TO PARENTS.

Would a farmer take a beautiful horse to be shod, to an unskilful blacksmith, that a penny or two may be saved? He would not, for he says, "the nail may be driven into the foot so as to make it lame, and I should lose my horse. No, I had rather pay a few cents more, than run the risk of losing my *Charlie*."

Two teachers apply for the school in his district. The one is ignorant, but offers to teach for $10 per month; the other is experienced, but asks $30 per month. The parents meet and the $10 man is employed. That the young mind is a more delicate thing to handle than a horse's foot is not perceived; and that the child is much more easily ruined by want of skill is never dreamed of.

A farmer sits in his door and sees a stranger coming in through the gate. The traveller approaches and asks the farmer if he does not want to hire a hand. The farmer answers, 'Yes, if I can get one to suit me.' And then he puts the following questions to the stranger. Can you drive a team? Can you cradle? Can you mow? &c. &c. He is catechised most thoroughly.

Immediately after, another stranger asks him if "his school does not want to hire a teacher." The only question which the farmer asks is—"How much do you ask a month, Sir?" We ask the reader to remark the difference in the examination of the two applicants.

Again, the parent will either work with the hired man, or get his son to do so, to prevent the laborer from slighting his work, or from wasting a moment's time. Or he will get his neighbor to peep over the fence occasionally, to see that the hired man does not sit down on the plough too often. But the same watchful parent will put a man over his children in the school house, *and never goes near him for years!!* For the above facts I have never been able to account.

2adly. Parents will labor hard all their lives to give their children a 'start' in the world, as it is called. But setting a young man afloat with money left him, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim. Ten chances to one that he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. *Teach him to swim*, and he will never need the bladders. Give a child a sound education and you have then given him a 'start' that will ensure happiness and victory in the race.

"A good education is a young man's best capital," was truly and beautifully said by Miss Sedgwick. And farmers listen to Gov. Everett, for he has spoken the following:

"Husbandmen, sow the seed of instruction in your sons and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit though the driving storms scatter the blossoms. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understanding of your children—save—stint—spare—scrape—do any thing but steal—in order to nourish that growth; and it is little to say that it will flourish when your grave stones, crumbled into dust, shall mingle with the dust they covered: it will flourish when the overarching heaven shall pass away like a scroll, and the eternal sun which lightens it shall set in blood."

If a blacksmith should put up the sign 'watches mended cheap,' would you take your gold lever to him? If you should, the quack, having heard, that the silversmith rubbed and pushed, and hammered the watch, would do the same. But *would your watch keep time?* So with the cheap teacher, he takes the children, and rubs, and pinches and hammers them but do they *keep time?*

If a parent could stand on the shore of the Atlantic, and with one blow knock out all the light houses, would he not be accountable for all the shipwrecks made during the darkness? And if the parent through avarice or negligence, withholds from his child the light of truth, is he not responsible for the crimes he commits?

The parent, that at any rate, procures his child a good mind, well principled and tempered, makes a better purchase for him, than to lay out the money to enlarge his farm.

Spare the child in nick nacks, toys and play things, in silks and ribbons, as much as you please; be not sparing in his education. It is not good husbandry to make his fortune rich and his mind poor.

From the Louisville Journal.

AUTUMN.

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of that year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods, and meadows brown and sear."

Yes, gentle reader, 'the melancholy days are come.' Autumn is with us, sad and shadowy, yet beautiful Autumn! Autumn, with his chill breezes and falling leaves, his melancholy landscapes and merry harvestings, his gorgeous forests and sleepy waters. The soft-eyed and sunny summer is over; her flowers, her fair young flowers, are withering; the fairy-formed, delicate things are hastening back to the bosom of their mother, and their bright bells bend to the biting breath of an ungenial atmosphere. And her forest-trees, the beautiful hectic is lightning up their once billowy foliage, the bright green leaves are fading, they wrestle feeble in the evening wind, and, with mournful rustling, quiver to the earth. 'Passing away!' 'Passing away!' is the sweet requiem which is sighing through valley and forest, through the tall top of the pennon'd grass, and the faded freshness of the flowerbed. And the melancholy mistiness of the dying year is deepening along the hills, it is the gorgeous shroud which Autumn wreathes around departing Summer, to veil the ravages which his embrace has caused.

And, with the bright and beautiful things of earth which have passed away, has there passed no form of human loveliness? With the withered flowers and faded leaves, have none to sigh over withered hopes and faded feeling? The summer is gone, and with it have passed away too many of the gentle ones of earth, too many of the high hopes of the heart.

And yet why mourn? Why mourn that the Summer is over? Her bright leaves are withered now, but they will come again in their greenness, her fair flowers are faded, but they will again deck the earth with beauty, her silver streams are slumbering, they will leap forth again in their freshfulness, her carmine clouds are dimmed, but they will float again, like spirits in their own heaven, as etherial and beautiful as ever. And the bright forms of human beauty, was it not meet that they should pass away in their loveliness, with the gentle things of earth? Like the flowers and the leaves they will not, indeed, come back to us—Yet why mourn? They have passed away to a happier world, where the leaf never fades and falls. They will not come back to us; but, when the Summer leaves have faded and fallen a few more times how few we know not, we shall go to them, and we shall all have our resurrection morning!—Why, then, mourn!

INFIDELITY.

What is it? It is to doubt human existence—to spurn the joys that may come after this breath of life? From our soul we pity the infidel. We pity him for the unbroken darkness of his mind. To him, the beautiful flashes of the morning reveal no light; to him, the deep moon and falling eve are as unseen glories; beneath him, the free stream and the broad earth, with its gentle flowers, are as nothing; around him, are no loud Allelujahs of ascending praise; above him, the lightning's wild flight is a mystery, the mighty thunderings of fire and storm are voiceless; and the nocturnal heaven's hymn no song of joy—for his mind is "without form and void," and darkness dwells upon its depth! We pity him for the stern realities of hereafter. No matter what may be the gloom of his mind—no matter how long his death slumber may continue, there is an hour coming in which the unpillared air shall move not; in which the soil that mingles with him shall be palsied for a moment—and then the 'heavens shall pass away' before the loud, rending voice of the Archangel—the hoary tombs shall be untenanted, and his soul shall gather from the countenance of his Judge, a fearful and an unearthly light, a light which shall outflame the inextinguishable torments of perdition!

Let the youth start back and shudder at the name of Infidelity. Not for the laurels that grow greenly forever above the warrior's tomb—not for all the princely regalia that ever brightened in peace or crimsoned in war—not for the burning praise that mingles with Byronic song—not for the marbled honors of a weeping world, should its venom rankle in our heart or its deep, blighting darkness come over our soul!—[*Mierocosm.*]

Be Something.—One principle of the Musulman creed is, that every person should have some trade. Thus it should be the whole world over. See that young man, no matter what are his circumstances or prospects, if he has no plan he will never accomplish much. If he relies upon his present possessions, or upon the anticipated favours of fortune, ten to one if his fine hopes are not blighted and he find, too late, that the only path to true greatness is by application. The following maxim would apply to persons of every condition in society who are about entering upon active life. Choose, after mature deliberation and consultation with judicion, that vocation which is most suitable for you. Be not diverted from your purpose—let nothing prevent you from qualifying yourself thoroughly for it; then pursue it with unremitted diligence, and you will honor yourself and be a blessing to the community.

It is generally understood that there is no easier way of making a fool of a man than to flatter him.

A RIDE.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the American army were encamped near the borough of Elizabethtton, in New Jersey, an officer, who was rather more of a devotee of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady of distinction whom he was in the habit of visiting nightly, in the cultivation of those kind feelings which love cordially inspires. On a discovery of the cause of the repeated absence of the officer and of the place where his interviews with his Dulcinea were had, some waggish friends resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense, which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous visits. The officer, it appears, rode a very small horse, of the pony kind, which he always left untied, with the bridle reins over his neck, in order to mount and ride off without delay when the business of courting and kissing were over; and the horse always remained until backed by the owner without attempting to change his position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer had as usual gone to pay his devoirs to the object of his affections, and was enjoying the approving smiles of his fair one, his waggish companions went privately to the door of the house where the officer was, took the bridle and saddle from the horse, which they sent quietly away, placed the former on the tail, and the latter on the back of a very sober ruminative old cow, (with the crupper over the horns,) who stood peaceably chewing her cud near the spot. Immediately thereafter, they retired some distance from the house and separating, they raised a large cry of alarm, that the enemy had landed, and were marching with full force into the village. On hearing the voice of alarm, the people ran out, greatly excited, and consternation entering every dwelling found its unwelcome way speedily into the bouschold temple where our official hero was worshipping. Taking counsel from his fears, and snatching a hasty kiss, he started from the lady's chamber, and rushed down stairs, shot out of doors with the velocity of a musket ball, and owing to the darkness, not seeing the interesting change in the conformation of his nag, mounted hastily on the saddle with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunged his spurs deeply in her sides, caused her to bawl out with excessive pain, and started off in gallant style, and in her best gallop, made towards the camp. The officer still plying his spurs and whip to the skin and bones of the suffering old animal, and with all his wine and love on board—finding himself hurried rapidly backwards; maugre all his efforts to advance; and hearing the repeated bawlings of the tortured and frightened beast, imagined that he was carried off by magic, and roaring out most lustily that the devil had got him—was carried in this state of perturbation into the very alignment of the camp. The courageous sentinels hearing the noise, and imagining that Hannibal and his oxen were coming, discharged their pieces and fled as if the devil chased them, the alarm guns were fired—the officers left their quarters, and cried, "turn out! turn out!" with all the strength of their lungs. The soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed their dreams—and the whole body running half naked, together formed a gallant dishable, prepared to repel the invader. When lo! the ludicrous sight soon presented itself to the eyes, of the gallant officer, mounted on an old cow, with his face towards her tail, and this appendage sticking straight out behind; her tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the grievous gigging of the spurs—and himself, owing to his excessive fear, almost deprived of reason, and half petrified with horror. A loud and general roar of laughter broke from the band at the rider and his steed—the whole corps gave him three times three hearty cheers, as he bolted into the camp, and he was seized and carried to his quarters in triumph, there to dream of love's metamorphoses backward rides, stern-way advances, and alarm of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel adventure of cowology.—*Constellation.*

AMUSEMENTS.

They who look with a severe and indignant eye upon all the recreations by which the cares of men are relieved, and the union of society is cemented, are in two respects injurious to religion. First, they exhibit it to others under a forbidding form, by clothing it with a garb of so much austerity.—And next, they deprive the world of the benefit which their example might afford, in drawing the line between innocent and dangerous pleasures. By a temperate participation of those which are innocent, they might successfully exert that authority which a virtuous and respectable character always possesses, in restraining undue excess. They would show the young and unwary at what point they ought to stop.—They would have it in their power to regulate, in some degree, the public manners, to check extravagance, to limit presumption, and to put vice to the blush. But, through injudicious severity, they fall short of the good they might perform. By an indiscriminate censure of amusement, they detract from the weight of their reproof, when amusement becomes undoubtedly sinful.—By totally withdrawing themselves from the circle of cheerful life, they deliver up the amusements of society into the hands of the loose and the corrupted, and permit the blind power of fashion, uncontrolled, to establish its own standards, and to exercise its dangerous sway over the world.—*Blair.*

TO BE READ BY THE LADIES.

We invite the attention of our fair readers to the following explanation of the "Principal Causes of the Decrease of Marriages." We regret that candour requires us to bear testimony to the fidelity of the picture sketched. It however only exhibits another evidence of the oft repeated remark that the present *generation*, by pride, luxury, and false delicacy, have heedlessly trampled under foot the excellent precepts and examples of that Spartan band of mothers that flourished in the "days of auld lang syne." An inordinate thirst for wealth, show, and distinction, has perhaps entailed more misery upon the human family than all the vices that flesh is heir to. The softer sex, whose peculiar province it is to amend the manners and improve the heart, should be the pioneers in reforming the follies of the day. They should constantly bear in mind, under every temptation, "that worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow."

Principal causes of the decrease of marriages. I'll tell you why young ladies do not go off so frequently as formerly. They are too *wise* and too *proud*, &c.

I knew a young lady—not very young now indeed—who to my certain knowledge has refused *fifteen* offers!!

One because the gentleman could not keep a carriage.

Another because he could not speak the French language.

A third because he knew nothing of the Italian Operas.

A fourth because he stooped in his shoulders.

A fifth because he had not fortune enough.

A sixth because he was a tradesman.

A seventh because he was a tobacco chewer. A very good reason.

The eight was too bashful in company.

The ninth, because he wore spectacles.

The tenth was a politician, and did not bestow on her sufficient attention.

The eleventh could not dance, and consequently was a great fool in our lady's opinion.

&c. &c. &c.

This lady's own fortune is as follows:—

In Bank stock,	$00,000
In permanent bridges,	00,000
Turnpike roads,	00,000
Insurance company,	00,000
Money at interest,	00,000
Lottery tickets,	00,000
Houses,	00,000
Total,	$00,0000
To which in cash, diamonds, &c. may be added,	00,000

With a fortune like this, you may judge with what propriety a lady rejects a tradesman, or insists on keeping a carriage.

AUCTION ELOQUENCE.

The Ladies' Companion tells the following among other anecdotes of one of the New York Auctioneers:

A piano was up—"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "I beg your serious attention for a few moments. If you look on the front of the piano, you will find it to have been made by Osborne—the lamented Osborne. It is seldom that an instrument of his valued make is offered for sale, and I therefore expect a brisk competition for the one before us. You all know Osborne's melancholy fate. He killed himself—and I will tell you how it was. He was continually exercising his genius in plans for the improvement of his instruments; and one night a vision flashed upon him all at once, of something so unique, so magnificent, that it would be a wonder to the world—yes, sounds were to be produced by this new arrangement, so heavenly in their melodious softness, *that the angels in heaven would all throw down their golden harps in disgust, and play on Osborne's pianos as an accompaniment to their celestial songs!* Overcome by the overwhelming enthusiasm of the thought, unable to support the ecstacy of the idea, he leaped from a third story window, and as you may suppose, made pianos no more! The verdict of the jury should have been—'Died of music!' Ah, Mr.——, I'm glad to see you! You are one of those who can delight the soul by the concord of sweet sounds. Now just sit down at this piano, and illustrate a little upon its tone, that its excellence may be appreciated, and you will have the delicious satisfaction that you have not spent the day in vain! There, isn't that superb? Now what is bid?"

Charges of Marriage.—When people talk of the expenses of a marriage establishment, they seem to forget the fact, there is no house keeper equal to a wife. She is a man's best and most faithful steward: and unless she have expensive tastes, or habits of extravagance, will make a pound go further than five could do with a bachelor. I lately saw a case in point. A gentleman who, from mistaken motives of prudence, declines to change his condition, made lately, at my request, an abstract of his household expenditure for a year, and it exceeded considerably the outlay, for the same period, of another friend who is married, and who in like manner, furnished me with the data I required. I may add, that both parties move in the same rank of life and live in a manner becoming their condition. Men are proverbially bad managers—and even admitting that domestics are faithful, still the motive for economy is wanting, and without a motive nothing effectual can be accomplished in this or any other matter.

THE CONTRAST.

B. was an active merchant, distinguished alike for his accurate knowledge of his profession and his strict integrity. The best appointed ships, however, are sometimes wrecked, and plans, laid ever so wisely, in seasons of panic and disaster, often miscarry; B. failed, grew sick from too close attention to the studies of the counting-room, and died. His wife was left destitute, and of course, friendless, and she had four young children to support. How could she do it? B. had been familiar with a distinguished merchant down town, Mr. A. T. [Arthur Tappan?] who sometimes presided at meetings in the Tabernacle: and to him the young widow, who was an exemplary member of the same church as himself, applied for a credit of some $500 worth of goods, for six months. She had caused the lower part of the house to be fitted for their reception, and determined to turn her knowledge of trade to account in supplying her acquaintances with a particular kind of merchandize. The merchant gave no answer at the time; he would consider it; and he put her off a dozen times, and then told her he would not grant the request.

There was an actor at Delmonico's a few mornings after, and he overheard a relation of the above circumstances, in a conversation between two gentlemen with whom he was acquainted.

'How is she now?' said the actor.

'In despair.'

Cannot obtain the money?"

'Nor the credit.'

'Well, relying on the correctness of your representation, I offer a proposition. If you will each lend her $250, I will lend her twice that sum.'

They had no money which was not invested.

"Well, then, here is a check for $1,000, go and get the money, carry it to her, and take the note for it, payable to yourself or bearer in one year. Bring the note to me, and mind that you say nothing of the source from whence the funds come.'

His directions were obeyed. When the note fell due it was paid, with interest; and the widow is now doing a fair business on her own account. The actor was *Edwin Forrest.*

SINGULAR FACT CONNECTED WITH THE JEWS.

With relation to the singular people the Jews, the general facts of their dispersion among all nations are well known, and need not to be repeated. Although the extract subjoined does not verify any particular prophecy, the singularity of the circumstance has been recorded and noticed by two eminent writers. Lord Rosytyon says, with reference to Korox bazaar. "This place is remarkable for being the only Jewish town without a mixture of Christians in the world. They are all manufacturers and sell their wares through the Crimea, and are generally esteemed for an honorable people. They are of the sect called Karaites and look on the Jews as heretical; for they acknowledge only the text of the Old Testament and reject the traditions which the others consider of equal force with the law. This circumstance led me to imagine that their name was derived from the Hebrew Kara, (to read); whereas I am well convinced it is from the Turkish Kara (black); for they wear a long black dress peculiar to themselves, and the name of their town in Tartar or Turkish, which are only different dialects, means "the Black Market?" They have settled in Crim Tartary from time immemorial, and assert that they settled there before the Babylonish captivity, which I myself am inclined to believe, for they not only reject the Rabinical interpretation, but also the Chaldee paraphrase, which was necessary after the return from Babylon, when the people had forgotten Hebrew." Of the same colony Dr. E. Clarke speaks thus:—"We are highly interested by the singularity of having found one Jewish settlement, perhaps the only one on earth, where that people exist separate from the rest of mankind, in the free exercise of their ancient customs and peculiarities." Can the history of this extraordinary people be examined without impressing the mind with the exact and determinate fulfilment of ancient prophecy, and leave the mind unconvinced of God's certain retribution on national irreligion as on individual transgression?—(*The Churchman.*

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work**, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Wanted to Hire,

A few able good Axemen, for the ensuing year, for which liberal wages will be given. Apply to

LEROY SPRINGS.

Wanted,

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839. 46tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I remember vividly the circumstances of *her* departure. Consumption had already done its powerful work. Unlike many who are smitten with this disease, she preferred to die in the bosom of her family. Why should the stag, pierced to the heart in his own thicket, seek refuge in the deeper glades, to bleed to death? It is a wrong idea this, of searching in a land of strangers for health which is 'clean gone forever.'—How many are thus yearly cut down in the midst of their wanderings! In some desolate chamber, they lie in the agonies of death. No soft hand presses their brow; no familiar voice whispers in the ear; no cherished friend performs their funeral obsequies. Death is indeed bitter, under such circumstances, being without its usual alleviations. It is a sweet consolation to die at home.

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Even from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

There is something dreadful, yet beautiful in consumption. It comes stealing on so softly and so silently. It comes, too, in the garb of mockery and deception, and clothes its victims in beautiful garments for the grave—The hectic flush, the snowy brow, the brilliant eye; who could believe that these were death's precursors, the signet of the conqueror! It invests the patient with a preternatural patience and sweetness under sufferings, keeping alive, at the same time, in her breast the illusion of hope.—Even in her moments of keenest sufferings, she looks forward to days of returning happiness, and while the worm is forever preying at the core, and her slender form becomes each day more feeble and attenuate, she has before her a gilded prospect, and the mind and spirits are buoyant with the thought. But when the final struggle has at last commenced how sublime is the spectacle! To behold the immortal mind so calm, so tranquil, and so triumphant; waxing brighter and brighter, while the tenement which contains it is but a poor fleshless skeleton; to behold the eye beaming with undiminished lustre towards the objects of its affection, until the soul at last bursting the charnel vault which has too long confined it, takes one triumphant bound. Then is the body still and silent. The feather is unruffled by the breath, and the glass retains its polish; for dust has returned to dust again, and the spirit up to God who gave it.—*Knickerbocker.*

Patron and Editor.—"Somebody writing to the *Lynchburg Virginian* speaks of "the relations of patron and editor—whereupon the editor of the Virginian very promptly and properly replies. "We know of no such relation." We do not conceive the man who subscribes and pays for our paper, the more a patron than he who buys and pays for our wheat or corn. We labor to make our paper worth the money we charge for it; and when a subscriber thinks he does not get a *quid pro quo* we expect him to use his own pleasure.

We endorse and adopt these sentiments. They who make the most parade of patronising airs, are very generally *oppressive* patrons, who imagine, or act as if they imagined, that their patronage was honour and glory enough to the editor without any other consideration. The just and refined man will make no such display of patronage, and far less attempt to wield it for the purpose of overawing and intimidating the editor. If dissatisfied, he will withdraw his subscription quietly, thus tacitly conceding the editor's right to conduct his own paper as to him seems good. He will make no threats, nor in the very act of exercising *his* own right and privilege of free opinion, menace others for exercising *theirs.*—*Richmond Whig.*

A SERVICEABLE TOBACCO BOX.

In an article in the last number of the Boston Surgical and Medical Journal on the 'Tobacco question'—from the pen of Dr. Howe of Billerica the following description of an interesing case is given, where life was prolonged by the use of tobacco:—At the ever memorable battle of Bennington, there stood in the ranks a New Hampshire militiaman, by the name of Jonathan Wheeler. This Jonathan was a man of Herculean strength, with red, bushy hair, a peculiar squint of the eye, and with fighting propensities strongly developed; he was, moreover, a dead shot, cool, very deliberate and calculating. He was prepared for action; in his cartridge-box were 24 rounds of ball-cartridges; in his canteen, a pint of potatoe-whiskey; in his breeches pocket, an iron tobacco-box of ample dimensions, which had once belonged to his grandfather, old Adonijah Wheeler, of Scatacook. When the heat of the battle was over, and Jonathan found time to take a quid of the tranquilizing weed, upon drawing the box from his pocket, he found, with astonishment unutterable, the indentation of a musket ball upon the lid. His trusty box had received the charge of some sharp shooter, and in all probability prolonged the life of as brave a fellow as ever swung a knapsack!

A White Black Bird.—The editor of the Barnstable Patriot mentions the following fact:—"In a flock of recruiting black birds, which alighted in a wheat field near our door, we discovered a strange looking bird, which, on close observation, we perceived to be 'one of the family' although its plumage, with the exception of a narrow strip of black on its breast, was of snowy whiteness. In its notes, size, form, &c., it entirely resembled its companions, who appeared to acknowledge its relationship in a most social manner."

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Washington, Dec. 2d, 1839.

The exciting questions connected with the admission of the members whose seats are disputed, and the prospect of some trouble in the settlement of them, attracted an immense crowd to the Capitol to-day. The men's gallery was filled to overflowing. That of the ladies presented a brilliant display of youth, beauty and fashion. The lobbies and passages were crammed with eager expectants. The members had mustered in great force. Mr. Naylor, of Penn., was in his seat: so, also, was his antagonist Ingersoll. Both of the New Jersey sets of members, too, were in their places.

What a contrast did the Senate Chamber present to the Hall! All there was quiet and dignity. About half the Senators were in their seats, reading, writing, or conversing in an under tone. About a dozen or more were lounging on the sofas, or around the fire places. There was an expression of almost perfect listlessness in the looks and attitudes of the Reporters, as if what was going on was not worthy of their notice. A few strangers were scattered about the galleries; but the most of them soon took their departure. At twelve o'clock, the President *pro tem.*, the Hon. Jno. R. King, of Ala., took the Chair, and called the Senate to order. The credentials of three new Senators, Messrs. Betts, of Conn., White, of Ind., and Tappan, of Ohio, were presented; and those gentlemen took the customary oaths. Several Senators, also, whose credentials were presented at the last session, were sworn in. The usual resolutions appointing Committees to wait on the President, and to announce to the House the organization of the Senate, and also for furnishing the members with the customary number of newspapers, were adopted—And the Senate then adjourned. The members of this grave body immediately joined the crowd of expectants who filled the other Legislative Chamber.

Those who were attracted to the Capitol by the prospect of a "*flare up*," or *row*, or any other species of "*scene*," or by the hope of hearing a stormy discussion, in which the great debaters of the two parties would exhibit their strength, and wield all the edge-tools of eloquence and art, must have been sadly disappointed. I have seldom been present at a more quiet sitting; and had it not been for two or three short and stirring speeches, which refreshed the flagging spirits of the auditors, I apprehend most of them would declare they had seldom spent a duller day. From the beginning to the end there was nothing that could be called heat or excitement.

At twelve o'clock, Mr. Garland, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, took his place at the Speaker's Chair; and requested the House to come to order. He then proceeded to call the names of the representatives of each State in regular succession. When he came to the State of *New Jersey*, he called the name of Joseph R. Randolph, (whose seat, you are aware, is not contested,) and then said that there *were* five seats to which different sets of gentlemen had proffered claims. Not deeming it proper to decide the question between them, he would now, with the permission of the House, pass over them all, until he should finish calling the roll, when he should present the evidence which had been laid before him, and leave the whole subject to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Maxwell, one of the Whig members from New Jersey, rose and called for the reading of the evidence in the possession of the Clerk. That gentleman consented, and read the commission given by the Governor of New Jersey to Mr. Aycrigg as a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Congress, duly elected from that State. He said that the other Whig claimants had each a communication in the same style.

Mr. Mercer called for the reading of the New Jersey law of elections.

This was opposed by the Van Burenites, because they knew it distinctly provides, that the only legal evidence of a member being elected is, the commission of the Governor.

A discussion of considerable interest and animation arose, in which the right of the Whig members to be called was powerfully maintained by Messrs. Odgen Hoffman, Halsted, of N. Jersey, Tillinghast, Mercer, Cost Johnson, Biddle, Sergeant, Everett, White, of Ky., and Maxwell, of N. J.;—and opposed by Messrs. Bynum, Galbraith, and Craig, of Va.

The general ground contended for by the Whigs is, that the certificate of election, in due conformity to laws, has ever and invariably been held to entitle members to seats, and to vote for officers of the House on the assemblage of a new Congress, until the House is organized. This position they fortified and made impregnable by innumerable authorities. The Whig members have such a certificate in the commission of the Governor of New Jersey; and the Clerk ought to have acted according to all usage, and the universal opinion heretofore, and place on his roll the names of the members who had this legal and irrefutable evidence of title to seats. Joseph R. Randolph was admitted by the Clerk as having a legal and sufficient title to a seat. Yet he had only the Governor's commission. Why, then, should the other representatives be rejected, when they had precisely the same certificates? The Clerk, in their case, has set at defiance the law whose injunctions he recognized in the case of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Bynum had the floor, when the House adjourned without taking any question.

DECEMBER 3.

The House of Representatives having adjourned without having organized, the Senate could not of course proceed to business to-day. The Senate met in their Chamber at the usual hour and immediately adjourned, without doing any business.

The House of Representatives was again filled with an immense assemblage at an early hour—many more persons being in attendance than could be accommodated in the galleries or on the floor.

At 12 o'clock the Clerk of the last House requested the members to come to order, and asked leave to make a statement. He had investigated his duties most elaborately and anxiously, and he wished, in justification of his course, to explain his reasons.

Mr. Jenifer asked whether he understood the Clerk had altered his opinion of the course he ought to pursue, and whether he would now call the Whig members of the State of New Jersey?

Mr. Garland replied that he had not changed his opinions; but he wished to satisfy the House that he had acted from no other motives but a desire to perform his duty.

Cries of 'Hear him! hear him!' resounded on all sides; in the midst of which, Mr. Stanly of N. C. rose and protested against listening to any statement of the Clerk, until the New Jersey members were admitted.

Mr. Wise said he was quite willing to hear what the Clerk had to say why he had not performed his duty as imposed by the law and practice of Congress—tho' he was of opinion the statement should have been given yesterday.

Mr. White of Kentucky, opposed the request of the Clerk. He denied that the members of the House were under any obligation to hear the Clerk. Are we, he exclaimed, to sit here and listen to you, sir, reading a document which was prepared, perhaps, in a Caucus last night?—No matter how objectionable your paper might be, no matter what false affidavits it might contain, no matter how gross its misrepresentation, the reading could not be stopped. Besides, such a statement would lead to discussion upon other points of which a one sided view or erroneous impression may have been given. He protested now and forever against any elucidation by the Clerk.

Mr. Wise said that in his opinion, the Clerk had failed to perform his duties; and he wished to hear his explanation or defence. He denied that the Clerk was a judge in the case. He was merely a ministerial officer to recognise the judgment which had been made by the properly constituted officers of each State respecting the election of members.

Mr. White, of Ky., again rose and warned his political friends against allowing themselves to be duped by this attempt to procure the reading of an *ex parte* argument. He hoped they would not allow it.

Mr. Cushing of Mass., commented in severe terms on the conduct of the Clerk in arresting the organization of the House, by refusing to perform the duties imposed on him. Still he was willing to hear what the Clerk had to say; and he would move that the Clerk be permitted to proceed.

Mr. Vanderpoel, of N. Y., then took the floor. He, you must know, aspires to be regarded as one of the leaders of the Administration party. This, his first speech, was not very creditable to his pretensions. To be sure, he was very complimentary on all sides; but his fine sayings were given with such an air of condescension, as to make them exceedingly disagreeable.—Mr. Vanderpoel seemed to have the utmost contempt for law and practice; and was of course declamatory about the rights of the people—the purity of elections, &c. &c.

The discussion was continued with much warmth on the general merits of the question by Messrs. Pope, of Kentucky, Rhett, Jenifer, of Md., and Miller, of Ohio.

The debate was still going on when, in order to be in time for the mail, I was compelled to close this despatch. There is no prospect of the discussion being brought to a close for some days, and indeed it is thought it will be continued until next week. It is therefore probable that you will not hear of the Speaker's Election, or receive the President's Message this week.

DECEMBER 4.

After I closed my letter yesterday, the House continued in session until after five o'clock, when they adjourned without taking any question, or coming to any conclusion, on any of the points, which have been raised in the course of the discussion. Those who were present at the adjournment must admit that the members had not the appearance of a Legislative body—*nec color imperii nec frons erat ulla Senatus.* The Clerk has said that no question whatever could be decided;—not even on a motion to adjourn. That point must be settled by general consent.

A scene of confusion arose which beggars description. Some cried "Agreed! Agreed!" Others "No! No!" "Count, Count!" was bawled from senatorian lungs; and some wags added a chorus of various zoological sounds, in the midst of which, Mr. Garland announced that there seemed to be a general wish to adjourn, and instantly left his desk, with an air that seemed to speak "I am off for one." Many followed his example; but some persisted in remaining, and declared that the question must be taken on the motion to adjourn in the regular way. Cries of "Count!" "Divide!" "Tellers!" "Ayes and Noes!" showed the spirit of the hour; and there were intermingled peals of most boisterous mirth from the galleries. Above the crowd in the area the figure of Henry A. Wise was seen in an imploring attitude, begging the members to come to order; but finding his efforts in vain, he retired to his seat, exclaiming with emphasis, "Now *we are* a mob!"

This day has also passed over without any progress in the case; and, indeed, the members seem to be as far from a decision as ever. At the opening of the sitting, Mr. Wise offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Representatives of the Congress of the United States, now assembled, to relieve themselves from the embarrassments and difficulties which at present obstruct the organization of the House, will proceed, by the acting Clerk, to call the names of those gentlemen whose rights to seats are not disputed or contested, and after the names of such members are all called, and before they proceed to elect a Speaker, or other officer, or to organize in any manner, they shall, provided there be a quorum of such present, hear and decide upon all credentials, certificates, and commissions of persons claiming seats in the House of Representatives, under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the respective States."

Upon this proposition a wide debate of much interest and animation arose, running beyond the points presented by Mr. Wise, into the general merits of the cases of contested elections, which is still going on, and will probably be continued to a late hour; and even till to-morrow.

The points of the discussion, and the grounds assumed by the Speakers of both political parties, were very nearly the same as those I have noticed in my letters of Monday and Tuesday.

The Senate did nothing to-day but receive notices of a few private bills for the benefit of individuals.

DECEMBER 6th.

The closing hours of the sitting of the Representatives of the people yesterday were more full of interest and excitement than any I ever spent in either House of Congress, during the whole period of my attendance at the Capitol. One great step has at last been taken towards organization. After having been led by the conduct of a Clerk, acting under the advisement of a crew of unscrupulous partizans, into a useless and idle discussion, became it approached no point, and could lead to no practical decision, the members have at last been extricated from the difficult and embarrassing position. The appointment of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as temporary Chairman, is creditable to the judgment of the members as it is a high and merited compliment to his clear and commanding intellect—his honesty and impartiality—and his purity of life and conduct. No man is better fitted to act as Moderator during the stormy discussions that may ensue. Others may be greater in the halls of Eolus; but he is pre-eminently capacitated to assume the trident, and rule the waves of debate with authority and wisdom.

His appointment is also a great victory of the Opposition over those who, through a tool of the Executive, self-appointed to control the deliberations of the members, have for four days obstructed the organization of the House, and endeavored to strike down from the hands of a Sovereign State her just right to a full and fair representation. Mr. Adams disregarded the Clerk,—set aside his decision—and called on the House to act for themselves, and to use the inherent and inevitable power which belonged to them, of completing the organization. They did so; and the proceeding was hailed with acclamation by the public.

When the House assembled this morning, the pending question was on the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wise, yesterday:

Resolved, That the acting Clerk of this House, shall proceed with the call of the members from the different States of this Union, in the usual way, calling the names of such members from New Jersey, as hold the regular and legal commissions from the Executive of that State.

Mr. Rhett moved to lay the resolution on the table; intimating that he intended to offer another, proposing that the roll should be called, omitting the members whose seats are disputed, and if there should be a quorum present, they should proceed to hear and decide on the evidence of election presented by the claimants.—Tellers were called for, and Mr. Dromgoole having been appointed one of the Tellers, asked the Chair how he was to decide between the different sets of claimants, in counting the members; and who were to vote.

Mr. Adams, as Chairman, decided that the tellers must count those who had, under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the respective States, the regular certificate of election.

Mr. Vanderpoel rose in great heat, and denounced the opinion as a gross usurpation of the power of the House. "Order! Order!" was cried on all sides. Mr. Vanderpoel contended that the Chairman had not been appointed for any such purpose, and that these members, if permitted to be counted, would vote on their own case,—which was prohibited by the rules of the House.

The Chair decided that the members referred to were not personally interested in the question; but only their constituents were.

From this decision of the Chair Mr. Vanderpoel appealed, and the debate arose on the appeal, in which, Messrs. Stanley, Wise, Granger, Ogden Hoffman, and Biddle supported the decision of the Chair; and Messrs. Craig, Thomas of Md., and Vanderpoel opposed it. Messrs. Wise and Hoffman defended Mr. Adams in strains of beautiful, impassioned and commanding eloquence, against the imputation of having committed a usurpation, in expressing an opinion that the certified members must vote.

The debate was still going on, with great animation and interest, when, in order to be in time for the mail, I was obliged to bring this part of my report to a close. It is highly probable that the main question will not be settled for several days; though the discussion on the appeal will doubtless be brought to an end to-morrow.

The Senate to day had a very short sitting.

Mr. Benton gave notice that as soon as the Senate could act as a legislative body, he would bring forward a Bill for the armed occupation of Florida.

Several notices of Bills were given; and the Senate adjourned.

New Lead Mines.—It is stated in the St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a gentleman engaged in the lead business, that several new and valuable veins of lead ore have recently been discovered by a tract of county about five miles in extent, lying on Osage river, Missouri, and divided by the line between the counties of Cole and Miller. Two large veins have already been opened which yield, upon an average, about 2,000 pounds of mineral per day, and several others are opening which yield about 1000 pounds. The imperfect tests of the mineral already made, prove it of extraordinary richness. A quantity taken without selection from the heap, yielded eighty-five per cent, of pure lead. The veins are situated about five miles from the Osage river, and about 50 miles above its mouth, from which place the mineral can easily be brought to market.

From the Fayetteville Observer, 4th inst.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The Board of Internal Improvement met, as notified, on Monday last, for the purpose of opening the subscription to our Rail Road, which was formally done at the meeting at the Court House yesterday.

That meeting was called to order by the appointment of Dr. T. N. Cameron, Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, and John W. Wright and George McNeill, Esqs. as Secretaries. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Gov. Dudley then rose, and in the name of the Board signified their readiness now to open the subscription, and for that purpose, stated that they had appointed the Rev. SIDNEY COLTON, with a salary of $1500, agent to travel that region of the State interested, to solicit the subscriptions. The Books would have been opened earlier, but the Board did not think the time had arrived. He thought *this* was the period.

He believed that the State's subscription would be provided for without the necessity of borrowing. $300,000 from the Cherokee Lands was already provided, and he estimated that $150,000 per annum would accrue from the interest on the Literary Fund property and dividends from the Wilmington Rail Road, which he had no doubt the Legislature would see appropriate. He urged the present as the time for action, when labor, &c. were cheap and abundant. The Wilmington Road had been made almost at the estimate, though at a time when every thing was high.—In Major McNeill's estimate, lumber is put at $15, whereas there can scarcely be a doubt that it will be had at $7 or $8. And he thought other things could be reduced in proportion; &c.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq. a committee of ten was appointed to confer with the Board and report resolutions. Messrs. Henry, W. Winslow, Holmes, Strange, Gillis, McCormick, Dobbin, W. B. Wright, J. MacRae and Eccles were appointed; and on motion, Gov. Swain and Gen. Owen were added.

After retiring a short time, the Committee, through W. Winslow, Esq. reported a preamble and resolutions on which considerable discussion took place.

Gov. Swain, who was present by invitation, was called up, and after some preliminary explanations, remarked that he had changed no opinion heretofore expressed in favor of this great enterprize. The only circumstance that had changed, was favorable. The cost of the road would be reduced, he thought, 25 or 33 per cent. He repeated, that it is not only within the ability of the people interested, but will be a lasting reproach to them if they fail to accomplish it. The whole tax-paying community of the State, from the mountains to the sea, have offered their aid. They will give three dollars for every two contributed by the subscribers. They will furnish nearly every dollar of cash required; and nearly the whole will be expended along the line of the road. He read statistical tables prepared from the accounts of the Wilmington and Gaston Roads, from which it appeared, that for the former, only $373,000 had been expended for articles brought from abroad, as cars, iron, &c.; and on the latter only $900,000 had been so expended. The remainder, $900,000 in the one case, and $1,100,000 in the other, had all been expended for labor, timber, provisions, &c. along the line of the roads.

That this work is feasible, he said, there can be no doubt, and that it is desirable, it would be an insult to his hearers to argue. The whole cost of this work would be added to the value of the real estate on the route. If 100 persons would subscribe $3000 each, and undertake the whole work, the State's subscription would furnish nearly all the cash required, and their own subscription would be paid in provisions, labor, superintendence, &c.

He paid a high compliment to the Directory of the Gaston and Wilmington roads. But they had committed some errors. One was in putting their entire work under contract at once, thereby raising the price of labor, provisions, &c. We might avoid that error and save much of the cost.

He instituted a comparison between North and South Carolina, as to enterprize. Wilmington, with a population of 3000, had undertaken her gigantic enterprise of 170 miles, alone. Charleston, the proud emporium of the magnificent State of South Carolina, when she undertook her road of 137 miles, running from one large city to another, and at an estimated cost of $700,000, appealed to the General Government for aid to the amount of $300,000!! The Charleston road is scarcely yet finished, and the Wilmington road will be completed within a month! Throughout the world her enterprise has no parallel!

Gen. Owen made a few remarks confirmatory of Gov. Swain's statistics.

Mr. Henry followed, on the subject generally, and in a strain of high and deserved compliment to Mr. Colton, the newly appointed agent.

Mr. Colton responded, expressing a deep interest in the improvement of the State. The application to him had been sudden and unexpected, but he hoped he would be able to undertake the agency, and if he did, he would go into it with his whole heart!

Gov. Swain, Mr. Henry and Mr. Colton were frequently interrupted by applause.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, the books opened, and a handsome subscription already obtained. *God speed the good work!*

Cherokee Disturbances.—According to the St. Louis Republican of the 12th, the latest accounts of the Southwest, state that General Arbuckle persists in his demand for the murderers of Ridge to be surrendered to him. The demand, it is believed, will be resisted. The general has made a requisition on the Governor of Arkansas and Missouri for military aid. The Governor of Missouri has been asked for a brigade of the militia. From all this, it would appear that a fight is expected.—*Balt. American.*

Education of Youth.—The first impressions made on the mind are of the utmost importance during the whole life. In the tender years of infancy and youth, we easily receive the seeds of good and evil.—Hence the education of youth is one of the most important affairs that deserves the attention of the government. It ought not to be entirely left to parents; for the most certain way of forming good citizens, is to found useful establishments for public education, to provide able instructers, to give them wise directions, and to take such mild and prudent measures, that the citizens will not neglect to take advantage of them. How admirable was the education of the Romans in the flourishing ages of that republic, and how admirably was it calculated to form great men! The young men put themselves under the patronage of some illustrious person, they waited upon him in his house, accompanied him wherever he went, and equally improved by his instructions and example: their very sports and amusements were exercises proper to form great men. We see the same at Sparta, and this was one of the wise institutions of the incomparable Lycurgus. That legislator and philosopher entered into the particulars of the good education of youth, being pursuaded that on that depended the prosperity and glory of his republic.—*From Vattel's Law of Nations.*

Cold for November—At Brookville, Indiana, on the morning of the 25th ult. the thermometer stood at two degrees below zero.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the steam packet *Southerner*, Capt. Budd, we received the St. Augustine *Herald* of the 28th, and a slip from the office of the News of the 29th Nov. from which we copy the following.

More Indian Outrage.—On Monday last, the 25th Nov. the Mail wagon, owned by Government, and running between this city and Picolata, left here at 8 o'clock, with Capt. Searle, Assistant Quarter Master of the Army, as passenger, followed by a young gentleman named G. Possenautzky, a native of Storchenest in the dukedom of Posen, on his way to Black Creek. Arriving at the six mile post, the Polander was fired upon and wounded, whilst at the same time Capt. Searle received a ball passing into the spine. The driver whipped up his horses, and the Polander rode, ahead for some distance, and fell from exhaustion. He was assisted into the carriage by Capt. Searle and the driver, and succeeded in reaching the Fort at the 11 mile post, garrisoned by a part of Capt. Mickler's Company, and known as the former residence of our estimable citizen Philip Weadman, Sen. The Polander died shortly after arriving at the post; and an express was despatched to town for medical assistance.

Shortly after the Mail wagon had left this city, Mr. Philip Weadman, sen., accompanied by his son, a youth about fourteen years of age, in an open wagon, together with Mr. H. Groves, on horseback, with the view of visiting his former residence, and which for some months he had not been at, since his being driven therefrom by the enemy. On arriving at the commencement of Long Swamp, distance only about four miles from town, he was fired upon and killed, having received two balls through his breast, and his little son receiving a ball in the head, baring the brain, and otherwise severely wounded by a knife. At this crisis, the express coming in for medical aid, appeared in sight, and the Indians fled. Mr. Groves being in advance at the time, escaped. The mutilated youth was brought to town, with the remains of his lamented father.

A negro man belonging to Mr. Byah, and in the employ of the Government, had been sent that morning on horseback, with a led horse to take to Picolata, and not having yet reached there, the inference is that he was taken by the enemy. This fact is more than confirmed by young Weadman's statement, which is, that he saw a negro on horseback a short distance from where the murderous fire was opened upon himself and parent.

That these occurrences should take place within six miles of our city, may well create alarm. Within an area of sixteen miles, we have upwards of one hundred mounted men in the service of the United States—hired for the express purpose of giving us security and protection. If a system of scouting had been vigilantly kept up it would have been impossible for the enemy to have entered upon the Picolata road, and completed this outrage. A scout was sent out on the day of the occurrence, and returned at 5 o'clock the same evening. Every man who knew any thing of Indian character, knew that the enemy would not remain at the spot of murder, and the most probable effective manner of capturing him, would be by intercepting him on his return. This was the plan pursued by that energetic officer, Gen. Jesup, and many captures were made by night movements. In this matter, we verily believe that the force garrisoning the Posts at Hanson, Peyton, and Weadman's are amply sufficient to keep the enemy south of us, provided they perform their duty as it should be done.

The funeral of the lamented Mr. Weadman took place on Tuesday last. It was attended by all of our citizens, exhibiting the deepest regret for his untimely end, and sympathy for his very numerous family.

A letter from Washington, in the New York Courier, says: "I have been informed by an administration Senator, that Mr. Calhoun does not contemplate the design that was imputed to him (by one of his particular friends, on whose authority I stated it,) of moving a scheme for relieving the States of their public debts; but that his plan is to issue *a national paper currency* in the shape of *Treasury Notes*, redeemable by the Sub-Treasurers, in the specie which will be required in payment of all dues to the government. So you see that the Sub-Treasury is, as was predicted, to resolve itself into a grand Government Bank."

More War.—We learn that a serious and extended excitement exists among the tenantry of the Van Rensselaer estate in the county of Albany, at certain legal proceedings of the new *Patroon*. The tenants in great numbers—some accounts say twenty-five hundred—are armed and equipped for actual resistance to the sheriff and his officers. On Saturday the sheriff summoned the *posse comitatus*, requiring each citizen to meet him at his office this (Monday) morning, for the purpose of enforcing the laws.—*N. Y. Gas.*

Spontaneous Combustion in the human body is a phenomenon of the reality of which few are convinced. A case is said to have occurred recently in N. York.—Would it not be well for some scientific gentlemen in this city to set themselves about ascertaining accurately the orgin of the fire by which the unfortunate woman was consumed? The community would be much indebted to them for thoroughly sifting the case.—*N. American.*

A personal friend of Colonel Richard M. Johnson assures us that our Washington correspondent is mistaken in saying that that gentlemen will not consent to be again a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He will not, we learn, withdraw his name, and his friends will press his claims to a second election.—*Bee. Post.*

Major Lawrence Lewis, nephew of Gen. Washington, died on the 20th ult. in the 73d year of his age. He was the last of Washington's near blood relations.

WHO DID IT?

The Tory papers are highly indignant at the banks for issuing too many notes, inducing the people to borrow, and overtrade, and thereby bringing about pecuniary distress. The following extract from a Treasury Circular, issued by Mr. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 26, 1833, will show who induced the banks to extend. The Circular was addressed to a number of banks, informing them of their selection as Deposite or Pet banks, in place of the U. S. Bank. Mr. Taney says,

"The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford INCREASED facilities to commerce, and to *extend your accommodations* to individuals. And as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred, in the additional accommodations which the public deposites will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community."

For the Circular in full, see Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, vol. 1, 23d Congress, 1st session, 1833–4, document 2, page 34.

Moreover, Gen. Jackson, in his famous document "read to his Cabinet," Sept. 18, 1833, said,—

"The funds of the government will not be annihilated. They will immediately be issued FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRADE. And if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the *State Banks*, STRENGTHENED BY THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES, will *extend theirs*. What comes in through one bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved."

In his message of December, 1833, the President thus spoke of the good effects of this liberal policy towards the people, in regard to the use of the public money:—"I am happy to hear that, through the good sense of our people, the effort [of the U. S. Bank,] to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and THAT THROUGH THE INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS *which the State Banks have been enabled to afford*, no distress has followed the exertions of the bank."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Raleigh Star comments with merited severity on the following resolution, offered at a Tory meeting in Orange by the *Honorable* Wm. Montgomery:—

"*Resolved*, That Edward B. Dudley, Governor of North Carolina, has acted in bad faith to the people of this State, in not publishing the names of the persons or corporations to whom he loaned fifteen hundred or twenty hundred thousand dollars, sent them by Congress, out of the proceeds of the public lands, and also in withholding the security we the people have for it, while our property is bound as security for the same!"

The Star shows that the whole amount of the surplus "sent by Congress," instead of being 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 of dollars, as asserted by this *Honorable* member of Congress, was exactly $1,433,737 59, and that of this sum the Legislature of 1836 appropriated, (on motion of Mr. Haywood,)

$300,000 for stock in the Bank of Cape Fear;
300,000 to pay the State's debt;
100,000 to the State Treasury;
200,000 to the draining of the Swamp Lands;
8,000 to drain Mattamuskeet Lake;
9,000 to a new road in Haywood County; and
600,000 to the Wilmington Rail Road.

$1,517,000

How Gov. Dudley could loan "fifteen or twenty hundred thousand dollars," out of fourteen hundred thousand, is a problem worthy of the brilliant genius of the *Honorable* Wm. Montgomery to solve. It might puzzle common folks to cypher out the plan by which the Legislative appropriation of $1,517,000 could be paid out of $1,433,737 59; but when the Doctor asserts that besides this million and a half, another million and a half or two millions have been loaned to "persons or corporations," and all out of 1,433,737 59, one may well be struck with wonder. Gov. Dudley must surely be a second Midas.—It is not every State that has a Governor who, in the short space of three years, can produce three and a half millions out of less than one and a half!

The Star states, what Dr. Montgomery ought to have known, that the whole loans of the State funds do not exceed $300,000, as reported to the last Legislature; and that every cent of it was loaned, not by the Governor, but by the Boards of Internal Improvement and of the Literary Fund, and that they were expressly required by act of Assembly so to loan it!—*ib.*

A public dinner has been tendered to, and declined by, Mr. Senator Wright, who, in his letter of thanks, regrets that he knows so little of his political friends in the City. The worthy Senator has nothing to regret. In lieu of the old and sterling democrats, who carried integrity and victory in their train, he will see English Radicals, Agrarians, "Huge Paws," "Butt Enders," "Indomitables," and all the outlandish Jack Cade men in Christendom, who now rule and ruin in the old Wigwam.—*N. Y. Star.*

A clerk was recently dismissed from a bank in New York, and the reason appearing to be of a political character, public attention was attracted to it. The clerk was a Whig, and, it is said, had insulted a Loco Foco director. From an authorized statement in the New Era, (Loco Foco) it appears the offence was committed on the morning when the decisive intelligence was received that the Whigs had carried the State; the said clerk "put his thumb on his nose, and waived his fingers," as the director entered the bank!

The State Debts.—One of the most extraordinary propositions ever conceived of in this age of humbug, is made in some of the Northern papers, viz: that the general government should assume the payment of the debts of the States, amounting in the aggregate to $174,382,286, in July 1838, and probably increased to 200,000,000 since. This amount is due by eighteen States. The remaining eight States, viz: Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia, do not appear to owe any debt. Those who put forth this wild proposition must count largely upon the generosity of the eight States which owe no debt, when they calculate upon their assuming a share of the debt of their neighbors.—*Pay. Obs.*

Arrival at the Liverpool.

The Liverpool, Packet Packet, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., bringing intelligence fourteen days later. The dates from London are to the 15th ult., and from Liverpool to the 16th. We give below, the principal items:—

The news is decidedly favorable—much more so than was expected to be the case.

The Money market in England, and financial affairs in general are, at any rate no worse, and if any thing, rather better. The Bank of England has not suspended Cash payments, and is not immediately likely to do so. It does not appear that British bullion is evaporating very fast, and money matters were on the whole easier than at our last advices. The news of the suspension of Specie payments by the Bank of the United States, produced of course a very great prejudice against that institution, and its stock fell to £16. 10 a share, but we learn by letters that it rallied full three per cent. upon that rate.

Mr. Jaudon had met all the bills drawn upon him by the bank and none of them have been returned.

The Cotton market, next in interest, is really upon a better foundation than we had a right to expect. If it is not better than at the latest advices, it certainly is no worse. Indeed, it may on the whole, be considered a "shade" better. The sales had been large, and business in the article brisk. We believe it is fair to say that the Cotton market at the sailing of the Liverpool, was better. The market for bread stuffs may be stated as better for Englishmen, and less favorable for us than was expected. Flour has fallen in price, and the duty risen in proportion. There is no inducement to send bread-stuffs to England.

England was so so, in all her affairs.—The Chartists had been making trouble, but it fell heaviest on themselves. At Newport, they appeared in formidable numbers, and were signally and fearfully punished.

The state of things in Spain remained about the same. Espartero and Cabrera had not measured swords, but a decisive action was apparently pretty near.

France was tranquil, but her monied men and merchants were embarrassed like those of all other commercial countries.—Very sugnerous and heavy bankruptcies had taken place.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt were still undecided.

The Queen of England is certainly going to be married to her cousin Albert of Saxe Cobourg.

Three Cheers for the Rain King!—We copy the following from the Baltimore Patriot of last Saturday:

The Philadelphia North American says, that, "Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when there had not been a cloud seen in Philadelphia for forty eight hours, Professor Espy informed us that a storm was then raging south of the Capes of Virginia, and had been for two or three days."

This prediction—if that may be called a prediction which is said to be founded on established laws of nature—of Professor Espy, is sustained by the facts. On Friday, at Charleston, as heretofore stated by us, there was a rain. The Wilmington, N. Carolina Chronicle, says it rained very hard there from Thursday the 17th to Saturday the 19th. At this rate, supposing the storm to have moved, as it appears to have done in its course from Charleston to Wilmington, northeasterly as far as the Virginia Capes, it would have reached there at the time fixed by Professor Espy. In confirmation of the statement of Professor Espy, we may mention, that the schr. Mohawk, which arrived here this morning reports having experienced very heavy weather on the Coast, was twice blown off, and has been ten days on soundings.

A Most Singular Circumstance.—W. Gaul, Esq. Coroner, was called upon on Saturday last to go out to Ghent, (N. Y.) to hold an inquest over the body of Jacob Snyder, Jr. who was found dead in the house of Jacob Holsapple, in that town.—Snyder was found dead about eight o'clock in the morning, standing nearly upright, the breast and forepart of his arms resting against a staging or platform, erected in the room, which was formerly occupied for a ball room, for the music to sit on, with a square case bottle of whiskey in his hands. In this position he was suffered to stand until the coroner arrived. When the body was laid down on the floor, so great was the ruling passion strong even in death, that the whiskey bottle was with difficulty taken out of his hands. Snyder was about forty years old, and of intemperate habits. Verdict of the jury: Death by intemperance.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Gaz.*

A National Convention for the purpose of promoting popular Education throughout the United States, has lately been held in Philadelphia. This Convention among other things resolved to petition Congress for an early appropriation of the Smithsonian Legacy to the purposes of Education. The Convention recommended the holding of State Conventions, or the formation of State Education Societies. It was further resolved to present a memorial to the several state Legislatures, urging the establishment of a system of general education; and also to request the several states to direct the attention of their respective Legislatures to the subject of general education. A General Convention is to be held in Washington, the second Wednesday in May next, to which the State Conventions and Societies are requested to send delegates.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Hunterdon, N. J. Gazette, states that application will be made to the Legislature of the state to incorporate a Company for the purpose of manufacturing flax, wool, cotton, and iron, with a capital of $50,000, and the privilege of increasing it to $150,000.

Mr. Isaac C. Patridge, formerly of Chapel Hill, has, we perceive, fallen a victim to the yellow fever, at Natchez, Miss.

Charlotte:

Thursday, December 19, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

Of Guilford County.

☞ Next Wednesday being Christmas we shall put our paper to press on Tuesday. Those wishing to advertise will please hand their favors in by Monday evening.

☞ See a synopsis of Congressional proceedings on 2d page.

☞ *Congress.*—Our latest accounts from Washington are to the 10th instant. The House had not been organized, but adjourned in the greatest confusion. The decision by Mr. Adams, who had been appointed Chairman *pro tem.* that the members from New Jersey having the Governor's certificate should vote, was reversed, and after disputing all day who should vote, the House broke up in the greatest disorder, at 3 o'clock.

The President had sent the Senate a message on Executive business, that body took it into consideration with closed doors.

Harrisburg Convention.

This body adjourned on the 7th instant, and its proceedings came too late for us to insert any part of them this week. We shall give a synopsis of the proceedings next week.

The Convention after mature deliberation has unanimously selected Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as the Whig Candidates for President and Vice President. Every State was represented, except four—South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas. In the General Committee of three from each State, (of which Gov. Owen from North Carolina, was chairman) appointed to ballot informally for a Candidate for the Presidency, the result was as follows:

For Harrison.—Maine 10; New Hampshire 7; Massachusetts 14; Vermont 7; New York 42; Pennsylvania 30; Ohio 21; Indiana 9; Illinois 5; Michigan 3.—Total 149.

For Clay.—Rhode Island 4; Delaware 3; Maryland 10; Virginia 23; North Carolina 15; Alabama 7; Mississippi 4; Louisiana 5; Kentucky 15; Missouri 4.—Total 90.

For Scott.—Connecticut 8; New Jersey 8.—Total 16.

After this Report was presented the Convention *resolved unanimously* to nominate Gen. Harrison *for the Presidency.* Mr. Tyler also received a unanimous nomination.

We confess, (as in common with many of our Whig friends in this place, when the news of the nomination of Gen. Harrison was received, we were taken all aback, (as the sailors say,) and if we had followed the best of our own inclination, we should have set our face against the nomination, but knowing the great necessity of unanimity, we resolved, should he accept the nomination of the Convention, to throw our banner to the breeze and battle for old "Tippecanoe."—To our Whig friends we would say one word—Gen. Harrison is in a manner unknown to many of us—wait then, until all his claims to our support are laid before the public, and we feel confident that we can all vote for him without compromising any principle. We should recollect that our watch-word is "A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

We copy the following remarks relative to this nomination from the Raleigh Register:

When this intelligence first reached us, of the result of the deliberations of the Convention, we confess that, in common with nine-tenths of the Whigs in this City, we felt disappointed, if not dissatisfied, at the nomination for the Presidency. We had set our hearts upon the elevation of that "noblest Roman of them all"—HENRY CLAY. More mature reflection however, and a perusal of the discussion which took place in the Convention, have convinced us, that the nomination is a judicious one, and promises a surer guarantee of success than any other would have done.—Mr. CLAY is the great favorite of the Whig party of North-Carolina, it is true, and his nomination would have infused a feeling of enthusiasm into our ranks, which no other name can do. But the Whigs of the OLD NORTH are Whigs from principle—they love their country more than they love HENRY CLAY—they have taken their stand in the breach, to stem the tide of corruption which is overflowing the land—they are uncompromising in their hostility to MARTIN VAN BUREN—they go for the CAUSE and not the MAN; and, as the pure hearts and sound heads from all parts of the country, assembled in Convention, have thought proper to present another name, they (the Whigs of North-Carolina) will, we have no doubt, zealously sustain the nomination, and redeem the pledge given by our delegates. The people of this State are not familiar with the history of the Hero of Tippecanoe, nor are his great merits appreciated; but when they come to learn, in the strong language of Gov. METCALF, that "he has done more for his country, and received less for his services, than any man living," they will rally under his banner with a hearty zeal and good-will, that may not now be generally anticipated.

One thing is certain, his nomination has taken the Van Burenites all aback, and some of them hereabouts, have been candid enough to admit, that Gen. HARRISON is the most formidable opponent that could have been brought forward.

The following letter from Mr. Clay was read in the Convention, after the nomination had been made. It speaks for itself. Well may he be said to be the "noblest Roman."

ASHLAND, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: The public use which has been made of my name, in connexion with the office of President of the United States, furnishes the motive, as I trust it will form the apology, for this note. I address it to you, because our common residence in the same State appears to me to render you the most appropriate repository and organ of what I wish now to say.

The Convention at Harrisburg to designate candidates of the Opposition to the present Federal Administration, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, has been recommended, and the propriety of it has been generally concurred in by all who agree as to the necessity of a change in the General Administration. It appeared to me to be the best, if not the only practicable method of reconciling and uniting those who, coinciding in the general principle, entertained different views as to the most suitable candidates for those high offices, and I have accordingly frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the expediency of an entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendations of the Convention.

In the mean time, appeals directly and indirectly have been made to me by a highly respectable Convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio is the first choice of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that Convention would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly, recommending me to decline the contest in behalf of another eminent citizen, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

Whilst I have been thus urgently but respectfully approached, numerous private citizens and public meetings and conventions in various parts of the United States (one of these conventions, indeed, in Pennsylvania itself) have done me the honor to express their confidence in me, and to intimate their wishes that I might be the candidate of the Opposition for the office of Chief Magistrate.

It is perfectly manifest that I cannot comply with all these conflicting opinions and wishes, nor, I apprehend, with any one of them, without disobliging the others.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I have thought it most advisable to leave to the Convention at Harrisburg the free selection of candidates as being the assembly to which, by common consent, that important duty has been referred. Representing, as it probably will, all parts of the United States, bringing together the feelings and views of all, and comparing and weighing the local information which it will derive from every portion, it will be most competent to make a nomination acceptable to the great majority of its constituents. That it will be faithful to the high trust confided to its judgment and patriotism, cannot be doubted; and having a full view of the whole ground, it will be more likely to make a selection agreeable to the great body of the Opposition than any separate convention could do, however enlightened and patriotic it may be. If the Pennsylvania Convention, to which I have just alluded, be right in supposing that the distinguished citizen whom it prefers would be more likely to be successful than any other, he ought to be nominated, and undoubtedly, for that reason, will be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, should it entertain the same opinion.

With a just and proper sense of the high honor of being voluntarily called to the office of President of the United States by a great, free, and enlightened People, and profoundly grateful to those of my fellow-citizens who are desirous to see me placed in that exalted and responsible station, I must, nevertheless, say, in entire truth and sincerity, that if the deliberations of the Convention shall lead them to the choice of another as the candidate of the Opposition, far from feeling any discontent, the nomination will have my best wishes, and receive my cordial support.

And, gentlemen, I hope that you, my friends and neighbors, will excuse the liberty I take in expressing to you my anxious desire that, discarding all attachment or partiality to me, and guided solely by the motive of rescuing our country from the dangers which now encompass it, you will heartily unite in the selection of that citizen, although it should not be me, who may appear to be most likely, by his election, to bring about a salutary change in the administration of the General Government—a change without which we shall be mocked by the forms, and stript of the substantial benefits of free institutions.

From the tenor of this note, I scarcely need observe that you are at perfect liberty to make such use of it as in your discretion may seem proper.

I am, with high respect, your friend,

HENRY CLAY.

To Governor THOMAS METCALFE, Gen. LESLIE COMBS, *and the other Delegates from Kentucky to the Harrisburg Convention.*

☞ *Comptroller's Report.*—The Comptroller of Public Accounts is required by law, at the close of each alternate fiscal year, (the Legislature not being in session) to make a report to the Governor, who is to have the same published in five newspapers in the State. The Raleigh Register being one selected for that purpose, the last contains the Tabular Statement accompanying the Report, from which we copy the following recapitulation of the state of the Finances:

PUBLIC FUND

Received from the following Sources.

Cherokee land sales 1838,	$19,256	01
Bk divds., Bk Cape Fear,	90	00
Buncombe Turnpike Co.	750	00
Pub. Revenue from Sh'ffs,	71,013	86
" " additional returns,	281	59
Bk. Tax, Bk. of Cape Fear,	1,770	29
" " Bk. of the State,	2,250	00
" " Merchant's Bank	562	50
Fine, Philip Hadnot, E. T.	900	00
Add bal. on h'd 1 Nv. 1838,	37,466	57
	170,640	89
Disbursemt frm 1 Nv. 1838 to 1 Nv. 39	174,021	38
This amt due Pub. Treas. 1st Nov. 1839,	3,380	56

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Cherokee bonds (s'le of '36)	13,174	86
" " '38	5,356	33
Principal on Loans by Internal Improvemt Board	11,095	00
Bk Dividends, Bk C. Fear,	1,008	00
Trans. by Int Imp Board	150,000	00
Loans to the Raleigh and Wilmington R. Road,	116,000	00
Cherokee bonds, transfer. red to State Road,	1,350	48
J. S. Dilliard and others,	910	00
Add bal. due 1 Nov. 1838,	3,752	26
	304,576	93
Disbursemt frm 1 Nv. 1838 to 1 Nv. 39	314,347	56
This amt due Trs. Int. Imp Fd 1 Nv. 39,	9,770	63

LITERARY FUND.

Bk Div. of profits—Bk State	31,250	00
" " " Bk C F	46,863	00
Prin. on loans by Lit. Bd.,	99,480	00
Int. " "	9,808	77
Int. " Int Imp. Bd	9,335	65
Entries of Vacant Land,	9,737	93
Cape Fear Nav. Dividends,	1,300	00
Roanoke " "	1,500	00
Tax on Retailers of Spirits,	3,087	19
" Sales at Auction,	592	11
Add bal. due 1st Nov. 1838,	27,285	11
	260,239	76
Deduct disbursements from 1st Nov. 1838 to 1st Nov. 1839,	217,283	22
	42,956	54
Deduct this amt due Pub. Treas. and Treas. Int. Impt Fund, 1 Nov. 1839,	13,151	19
Leaves this bal. in hands of the Public Treasurer, 1st Nov. 1839,	$29,805	33

Virginia.—The Legislature of the Old Dominion assembled, for its annual session, at Richmond, on Monday the 2d inst. John W. Nash was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the former without any regular opposition, and the latter unanimously.

☞ We call the attention of our distant subscribers to the following article. As we are in need of all the money we can collect, we hope they will avail themselves of the assistance of the Postmaster and send a part if they cannot send all that they are indebted to us:

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The following is an extract from the Regulations of the Post Office Department:

☞ *Remittances by Mail.*—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.

NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen, that by requesting the Post-master where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Ohio.—The Legislature of Ohio commenced its annual session in Columbus, on Monday, the 2d inst. In the House, Thomas J. Buchanan, of Clermont, was chosen Speaker, and Asa G. Dimmock, Clerk, on the first ballot. In the Senate, William M'Laughlin of Richland, was chosen Speaker by a unanimous vote, and C. J. M'Nulty, was chosen Clerk. The Message of Governor Shannon was communicated next day. On the leading subject of banks and currency, the message is, in the main, sound and sensible. In glancing over the paragraph devoted to that subject, we perceive nothing like rabid Loco Focoism. The views upheld therein are practicable and reasonable, and therefore creditable to their author.

Our former fellow Townsman Vardry McBee, Esq., has been elected President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. The election was held on the 7th December. We think it highly auspicious for the interest of the Rail Road Company, that they have now, in the language of our informant, a plain strait forward practical man at their head; one capable and willing to conduct it, with judgment and spirit, and one untrammelled by politics.—*Whig Banner.*

Public Lands—Important Movement.—Vermont has taken ground against the robbery of the Public Lands. On the 16th November, the House of Representatives at Montpelier, by a vote of 91 to 32, resolved, "That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law, which shall provide for a *just distribution among the several states* of the proceeds of the public lands, *agreeably to the terms of the deeds of cessions;* which provide that the land so ceded "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States, members of the federal alliance.'" Also, that the Vermont delegation in Congress should oppose any attempt to surrender the public lands to the states in which they are situated.

The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer says,—

There is a report abroad that Benton and Van Buren have grown reserved, and politely cool towards each other, in consequence of the marked preference Mr. Van Buren shows for Mr. Forsyth as his successor. Benton is looking to the throne himself, and knows that Forsyth hates and despises him with a creditable rancour.

Mr. Fisher of North Carolina, will go with the Administration, so will Mr. Wick of Indiana, and Mr. Campbell of South Carolina.

The Van Burenites are so sure of electing Pickens, that already they are considering who shall be their chairman of important committees. They will have some difficulty in selecting from such very mediocre materials as they possess. The Administration is in the singular predicament of not possessing a single man of first rate abilities in the House, either for business or debate. Who are their shining lights? Vanderpool, Thomas, Dromgoole—all respectable, certainly, but never designed surely to be leaders of a great political party. Indeed, it is notorious that the Cabinet were especially anxious for the election of Charles J. Ingersoll, on account of the woful dearth of debating power in their ranks.

The Charleston papers occasionally make some remarkable disclosures. We observe in a late Mercury, that the great *humbug* Rail Road paid the agent for negotiating a loan of a million in Europe, (Gen. Hamilton,) $10,000 for that service; and that Col. Memminger had a retaining fee of $5,000 for his "patriotic exertions," (before the Kentucky Legislature, we suppose.) The State's agent, (Gov. McDuffie,) for negotiating a loan for rebuilding Charleston, received $5,000 for that service. The bonds, both of the State and of the Rail Road, the latter being guaranteed by the State, were negotiated at a discount of 20 per cent., whereas the people of that magnificent State appear to be exceedingly indignant.—*Fay. Obs.*

Look Out.—Two persons have been convicted of perjury, in having illegally voted at the last election; and we do not perceive how they can escape imprisonment at hard labor, according to law.—What a solemn lesson this should be for men of all parties. Here are two citizens, probably of families, possibly, of good character, heretofore impelled by furious interested partizans to "lay perjury to their souls," for the purpose of voting, in order to elect men to office, or secure the triumph of a party which neither knows nor cares for them.—*N. Y. Star.*

Mr. John Lee, Joshua Deer, George Dorset, and a colored man of Mr. Lee, were taken up last week in Davidson County, and tried before three Magistrates, on suspicion of having aided in lynching Nathan Lambeth, an account of which we published in our last paper.

There were a number of witnesses examined on the trial, but there was nothing stated by them to justify the Magistrates in committing either of the persons implicated; they were therefore discharged.—*Western Carolinian.*

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of the State has declared a Dividend of 3 per Cent. for the last six months. So also, has the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

Gen. Bernard, formerly at the head of the Engineer Corps in the United States, but latterly Minister of War in the French Government, died at Paris, on the 6th ult. The King undertook the expense and mode of his funeral, which was a most splendid affair. There was a great Military display, the grand Apartments at the Palais Royal were thrown open, and the mourners comprised a Deputation from the Chamber of Peers, many members of the other Chamber, all the branches of the Royal Household and high Functionaries of the Government, Marshals, Judges, our Minister, General Cass, and more than 2,000 other persons.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 11.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	54
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	36 a 40
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8½ a 9½	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 3
Corn,	55 a 60	Wheat,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1½ a $1¾	Whiskey,	40
Flour,	$5 a 5½	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—DECEMBER 4.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	12½ a 15
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	9 a 10	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, in sacks,	$3½ a $3½
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	do bushel,	$1¼ a
Feathers,	40 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—DECEMBER 14.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 5
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	66
Butter,	18 a 25	Oats,	50 a 05
Cotton,	7 a 6½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½
Corn,	75 a 91	do. bulk,	$1 a 1¼
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Tallow,	12½ a 14

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 5.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62½ a 91
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 25	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 10	Lard,	16 a 20
Mackerel,	$10 a 18	Molasses, Cubs	45 a 50
Flour, country,	6 a 7	do. N. O.	50 a 62½

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 7.

Bacon,	14 a 8½	Lard,	12½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22	Mackerel, No.	1 13 a 14
do Tow	19 a 16	do	No. 2 11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do	No. 3 7 a 7½
Cotton, upland	9½ a 10	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	00 a 00
Corn,	a 70	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a $1¾
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	8½ a 00	do T. Island	40 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	00 a 00	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	00 a 00	Teas,	55 a $1 3

The Second Quarter of the Charlotte Female Academy will commence on the 1st day of January 1840. Pupils will be charged only from the time of entrance.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

Dec. 17, 1839.

Democratic Meeting.

THE citizens favorable to the present Administration are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday 21st inst., to appoint Delegates to a Convention at Raleigh, to be held January 8th, 1840, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor.

Mecklenburg, Co. Dec. 16, 1839.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of January next, the property belonging to the estate of Margaret Patterson, dec'd. consisting of

Three Valuable Negroes,

two men and one woman,

Horses, Stock & Pork Hogs, Cattle, Sheep,

Corn, Fodder, Wheat and Oats, Two road Wagons, Carriage and Gig, Blacksmith Tools, Household Furniture,

together with many articles not mentioned. Sale from day to day, and terms made known on the day. Also, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them in due time and form, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 12, 1839. †15

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold a Cotton Gin, running works and Screw. Also, a small tract of Eleven Acres of Land, adjoining the lands of the heirs of John Patterson, Jun'r. and the lands of Clarke Weddington. By the Executors of John Patterson, Sen'r. dec'd.

LEWIS DINKINS,
WILLIAM ROSS.

NOTICE.

I WILL hire to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court House in Charlotte,

Four likely Negroes,

the property of Laura A. Williams, minor. Terms made known on the day of hiring.

WM. E. McREE, *Guardian.*

Dec. 12, 1839. †14

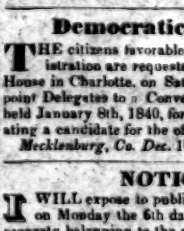
Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired on the 1st day of January next, at the Court House in Charlotte, all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of George Means, insane.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 17, 1839. †14

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER



INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Isaac Grier, Rev. JAMES C. CHALMERS, of Newberry District, S. C. to Miss MARY L. daughter of the late Rev. Charles Strong.

DIED

On the 1st instant, the infant son of Robert D. and A. B. Alexander, aged four months.

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that an almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; to palpitations of the heart, flatulency, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs, Asthmas and Consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency, of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, aged 84 years of age—was afflicted 19 years with swellings in the legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Dunlap, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodsell, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Southron.

BACON AND GREENS.

By Green Peas Bacon, Esq., C. P.

I have lived long enough to be rarely mistaken,
And borne my full share of life's changeable scenes,
But my woes have been solaced by good greens and bacon,
And my joys have been doubled by bacon and greens,
Fol de ri do—bacon and greens.

What a thrilling remembrance even now they awaken,
Of childhood's gay morning and youth's merry scenes,
When, one day, we had greens and a plate full of bacon,
And the next we had bacon and a plate full of greens.

Ah! well I remember, when sad and forsaken,
Heart-wrung by the scorn of a Miss in her teens,
How I rush'd from her sight, to my loved greens and bacon,
And forgot my despair over bacon and greens.

When the banks refused specie and credit was shaken,
I shared in the wreck and was ruined in means;
My friends all declared I had not "saved my bacon,"
But they lied—for I still had my bacon and greens.

Oh! there's a charm in this dish, if 'tis rightly taken,
That, from custards and jellies the epicure weans;
Stick your fork in the fat—wrap your greens round the bacon,
And you'll vow there's nothing like bacon and greens.

If some fairy a grant of three wishes would make me,
So worthless as I, and so laden with sins,
I'd wish all the greens in the world—then the bacon,
And then wish for a little more bacon and greens.
Fol de ri do—bacon and greens.

POSTSCRIPT.

I turn to confess that for once I'm mistaken,
As much as I have known of this world and its scenes;
There's one thing that's equal to both greens and bacon,
And that is a dish of good—*bacon and greens.*
Fol de ri do—bacon and greens.

Greensboro,' Bacon County.

SWEET DAY SO COOL.

[SIR GEORGE SEDLEY.—Born 1593, died 1633.]

Sweet day so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky;
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night,
For thou must die.

Sweet rose, whose hue, angry and brave
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye;
Thy root is ever in the grave,
And thou must die.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

LEGEND OF DON MUNIO SANCHO DE HINOJOSA.

[BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In the cloisters of the ancient Benedictine convent of San Domingo, at Silos, in Castile, are the mouldering yet magnificent monuments of the once powerful and chivalrous family of the Hinojosa. Among these, reclines the marble figure of a knight, in complete armor, with the hands pressed together, as if in prayer. On one side of his tomb is sculptured in relief a band of Christian cavaliers, capturing a cavalcade of male and female Moors; on the other side, the same cavaliers are represented kneeling before an altar. The tomb, like most of the neighboring monuments, is almost in ruins, and the sculpture is nearly unintelligible, excepting to the keen eye of the antiquary. The story connected with the sepulchre, however, is still preserved in the old Spanish chronicles, and is of the following purport.

—

In old times, several hundred years ago, there was a noble Castilian cavalier, named Don Munio Sancho de Hinojosa, lord of a border castle, which had stood the brunt of many a Moorish foray. He had seventy horsemen as his household troops, all of the ancient Castilian proof; stark warriors, hard riders, and men of iron; with these he scoured the Moorish lands, and made his name terrible throughout the borders. His castle hall was covered with banners, and cimeters, and Moslem helms, the trophies of his prowess. Don Munio was, moreover, a keen huntsman; and rejoiced in hounds of all kinds, steeds for the chase, and hawks for the towering sport of falconry. When not engaged in warfare, his delight was to beat up the neighboring forests; and scarcely ever did he ride forth, without hound and horn, a boar-spear in his hand, or a hawk upon his fist, and an attendant train of huntsmen.

His wife, Donna Maria Palacin, was of a gentle and timid nature, little fitted to be the spouse of so hardy and adventurous a knight; and many a tear did the poor lady shed, when he sallied forth upon his daring enterprises, and many a prayer did she offer up for his safety.

As this doughty cavalier was one day hunting, he stationed himself in a thicket, on the borders of a green glade of the forest, and dispersed his followers to rouse the game, and drive it towards his stand. He had not been here long, when a cavalcade of Moors, of both sexes, came prancking over the forest lawn. They were unarmed, and magnificently dressed in robes of tissue and embroidery, rich shawls of India, bracelets and anklets of gold, and jewels that sparkled in the sun.

At the head of this cavalcade, rode a youthful cavalier, superior to the rest in dignity and loftiness of demeanor, and in splendor of attire: beside him was a damsel, whose veil, blew aside by the breeze, displayed a face of surpassing beauty, and eyes cast down in maiden modesty, yet beaming with tenderness and joy.

Don Munio thanked his stars for sending him such a prize, and exulted at the thought of bearing home to his wife the glittering spoils of these infidels. Putting his hunting-horn to his lips, he gave a blast that rung through the forest. His huntsmen came running from all quarters, and the astonished Moors were surrounded and made captives.

The beautiful Moor rung her hands in despair, and her female attendants uttered the most piercing cries. The young Moorish cavalier alone retained self-possession. He inquired the name of the Christian knight who commanded this troop of horsemen. When told that it was Don Munio Sancho de Hinojosa, his countenance lighted up. Approaching that cavalier, and kissing his hand, "Don Munio Sancho," said he, "I have heard of your fame as a true and valiant knight, terrible in arms, but schooled in the noble virtues of chivalry.—Such do I trust to find you. In me you behold Abadil, son of a Moorish Alcayde. I am on the way to celebrate my nuptials with this lady; chance has thrown us in your power, but I confide in your magnanimity. Take all our treasure and jewels; demand what ransom you think proper for our persons, but suffer us not to be insulted or dishonored.

When the good knight heard this appeal, and beheld the beauty of the youthful pair, his heart was touched with tenderness and courtesy. "God forbid," said he, "that I should disturb such happy nuptials. My prisoners in troth shall ye be, for fifteen days, and immured within my castle, where I claim, as conqueror, the right of celebrating your espousals."

So saying, he despatched one of his fleetest horsemen in advance, to notify Donna Maria Palacin of the coming of this bridal party; while he and his huntsmen escorted the cavalcade, not as captors, but as a guard of honor. As they drew near to the castle, the banners were hung out, and the trumpets sounded from the battlements; and on their nearer approach, the draw-bridge was lowered, and Donna Maria came forth to meet them, attended by her ladies and knights, her pages and her minstrels. She took the young bride, Allifra, in her arms, kissed her with the tenderness of a sister, and conducted her into the castle. In the mean time, Don Munio sent forth missives in every direction, and had viands and dainties of all kinds collected from the country round; and the wedding of the Moorish lovers was celebrated with all possible state and festivity. For fifteen days the castle was given up to joy and revelry. There were tiltings and jousts at the ring, and bull fights, and banquets, and dancing to the sound of minstrelsy. When the fifteen days were at an end, he made the bride and bridegroom magnificent presents, and conducted them and their attendants safely beyond the borders. Such, in old times, were the courtesy and generosity of a Spanish cavalier.

Several years after this event, the King of Castile summoned his nobles to assist him in a campaign against the Moors. Don Munio Sancho was among the first to answer to the call, with seventy horsemen, all staunch, and well-tried warriors. His wife, Donna Maria, hung about his neck. "Alas, my lord!" exclaimed she, "how often wilt thou tempt thy fate, and when will thy thirst for glory be appeased!"

"One battle more," replied Don Munio, "one battle more for the honor of Castile, and I here make a vow, that when this is over, I will lay by my sword, and repair with my cavaliers in pilgrimage to the sepulchre of our Lord at Jerusalem." The cavaliers all joined with him in the vow, and Donna Maria felt in some degree soothed in spirit; still, she saw with a heavy heart the departure of her husband, and watched his banner with wistful eyes, until it disappeared among the trees of the forest.

The king of Castile led his army to the plains of Almanara where they encountered the Moorish host, near to Ucles. The battle was long and bloody; the Christians repeatedly wavered, and were as often rallied by the energy of their commanders.—Don Munio was covered with wounds, but refused to leave the field. The Christians at length gave way, and the King was hard pressed, and in danger of being captured.

Don Munio called upon his cavaliers to follow him to the rescue. "Now is the time," cried he "to prove your loyalty.—Fall to, like brave men! We fight for the true faith, and if we lose our lives here, we gain a better life hereafter."

Rushing with his men between the King and his pursuers, they checked the latter in their career, and gave time for their monarch to escape; but they fell victims to their loyalty. They all fought to the last gasp. Don Munio was singled out by a powerful Moorish knight, but having been wounded in the right arm, he fought to disadvantage, and was slain. The battle being over, the Moor paused to possess himself of the spoils of this redoubtable Christian warrior.—When he unlaced the helmet, however, and beheld the countenance of Don Munio, he gave a great cry, and smote his breast.—"Wo is me!" cried he; "I have slain my benefactor! The flower of knightly virtue! the most magnanimous of cavaliers!"

—

While the battle had been raging on the plain of Salmanara, Donna Maria Palacin remained in her castle, a prey to the keenest anxiety. Her eyes were ever fixed on the road that led from the country of the Moors, and often she asked the watchman of the tower, "What seest thou?"

One evening, at the shadowy hour of twilight, the warden sounded his horn. "I see," cried he, "a numerous train winding up the valley. There are mingled Moors and Christians. The banner of my lord is in the advance. "Joyful tidings!" exclaimed the old seneschal: "my lord returns in triumph, and brings captives!" Then the castle courts rang with shouts of joy; and the standard was displayed, and the trumpets were sounded, and the draw-bridge was lowered, and Donna Maria went forth with her ladies, and her knights, and her pages, and her minstrels, to welcome her lord from the wars. But as the train drew nigh, she beheld a sumptuous bier, covered with black velvet, and on it lay a warrior, as if taking his repose: he lay in his armor, with his helmet on his head, and his sword in his hand, as one who had never been conquered, and around the bier were the escutcheons of the house of Hinojosa.

A number of Moorish cavaliers attended the bier, with emblems of mourning, and with dejected countenances; and their leader cast himself at the feet of Donna Maria, and hid his face in his hands. She beheld in him the gallant Abadil, whom she had once welcomed with his bride to her castle, but who now came with the body of her lord whom he had unknowingly slain in battle!

—

The sepulchre erected in the cloisters of the Convent of San Domingo, was achieved at the expense of the Moor Abadil, as a feeble testimony of his grief for the death of the good knight, Don Munio, and his reverence for his memory. The tender and faithful Donna Maria soon followed her lord to the tomb. On one of the stones of a small arch, beside his sepulchre, is the following simple inscription: '*Hic jacit Maria Palacin, uxor Munonis Sancij De Hinojosa:*' Here lies Maria Palacin, wife of Munio Sancho de Hinojosa.

The legend of Don Munio Sancho does not conclude with his death. On the same day on which the battle took place on the plain of Salmanara, a chaplain of the Holy Temple of Jerusalem, while standing at the outer gate, beheld a train of Christian cavaliers advancing, as if in pilgrimage. The chaplain was a native of Spain, and he knew the foremost to be Don Munio Sancho de Hinojosa, with whom he had been well acquainted in former times. Hastening to the patriarch, he told him of the honorable rank of the pilgrims at the gate. The patriarch, therefore, went forth with a grand procession of priests and monks, and received the pilgrims with all due honor.—There were seventy cavaliers, beside their leader, all stark and lofty warriors. They carried their helmets in their hands, and their faces were deadly pale. They greeted no one, nor looked either to the right or to the left, but entered the chapel, and kneeling before the Sepulchre of our Saviour, performed their orisons in silence. When they had concluded, they rose as if to depart, and the patriarch and his attendants advanced to speak to them, but they were no more to be seen. Every one marvelled what could be the meaning of this prodigy. The patriarch carefully noted down the day, and sent to Castile to learn tidings of Don Munio Sancho de Hinojosa. He received for reply, that on the very day specified, that worthy knight, with seventy of his followers, had been slain in battle. These, therefore, must have been the blessed spirits of those Christian warriors, come to fulfil their vow of a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Such was Castilian faith, in the olden time, which kept its word, even beyond the grave.

If any one should doubt of the miraculous apparition of these phantom knights, let him consult the History of the Kings of Castile and Leon, by the learned and pious Fray Prudencio de Sandoval, Bishop of Pamplona, where he will find it recorded in the History of the King, Don Alonzo VI., on the hundred and second page. It is too precious a legend to be lightly abandoned to the doubter.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note for $100, given to Alfred Young, and a duebill given to Jane M. Thompson, amount not recollected, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled to do so by law.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Dec. 5, 1839. 14

NEGROES

FOR SALE.

IN compliance with an order from the County Court of Mecklenburg, July Term, 1839, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Store of Jno. F. Hunter, on Thursday, the 2d day of January next,

9 likely Negroes,

viz: Phil, Mingo, Jude, Ann, Chana, Moses, Abram, Phillis and Susan, belonging to the estate of James Richardson, deceased. Terms twelve months' credit with bond and approved securities.

SAM'L. COX. *Administrator.*

Nov. 25, 1839. 15

PROSPECTUS OF THE

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND

North-Carolina Gazette.

WESTERN R. GALES, Editor and Proprietor.

To be published after the 1st day of January, 1840, twice a week at $5, and once a week at $3 per annum.

THE REGISTER is the oldest Newspaper in North Carolina, and has been published under the same name, in this City, ever since the year 1799, during the whole of which time it has been either under the control of the present Editor or his father. Having taken charge of its present columns, at an early period of life, the present Editor has endeavored fearlessly to assume all the responsibilities of his station, and fulfil to the best of his abilities, the obligations which devolved upon him. The continued, and constantly increasing support of a generous community, leads him to hope that he has not altogether failed in his efforts, and that his labor has not been in vain.

Located at the Seat of Government of the State, the Register has decided advantages in obtaining and disseminating early and important information. Unconnected, also, in any way, either with the State or National Government, and not dependant, in the slightest degree, upon any patronage, other than that derived from its subscriptions, its course is entirely FREE and INDEPENDENT. Its highest ambition is to support the cause of the *People*, and, in return, to be supported by the *People*.

The political character of the Register is known. It is, generally, opposed to the course of policy, the measures and the principles of the present Administration. But the politics of the present day, and the movements of the present parties, are not alone the objects of discussion and solicitude. The eye of the Patriot is turned anxiously to the future; and to maintain the honor, welfare and happiness of the Country, important PRINCIPLES are to be sustained. These principles, in our judgment, are—the preservation of the Union of the States; the maintenance of the Rights of the States; economy, simplicity and accountability in the Administration of the Government; a jealous watchfulness of all power, and *especially* of Executive power; and a regard to virtue, honor and merit, in the selection of men called upon to take a part in the administration of public affairs.

In furnishing the readers of the Register with the news of the day, the Editor seeks to be concise and accurate. The proceedings of the State Legislature will be published in detail, and the doings of Congress will be given, divested of the mass of cumbrous matter which usually accompanies the daily reports. The earliest information will also be given of all that relates to Internal Improvements, Agriculture, &c.

With these few brief remarks, this Prospectus is submitted to the public.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1839,

E. H. ANDREWS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS the public that he will return to Charlotte in a few weeks, when he will be happy to wait on his old friends, or any others that may favor him with a call.

Dec. 3, 1839. 12tf

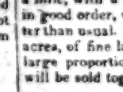
10 DOLLARS REWARD.

A BOX

WAS taken from one of the Offices of the Mansion House, containing a pair of fine *DUELING PISTOLS*, with the necessary apparatus, belonging thereto. It has either been taken through mistake or stolen. Any person returning the same shall be rewarded for their trouble. The Pistols are English make, and the box containing them is Mahogany.

Nov. 21, 1839. 8tf

Valuable Land for Sale.



I WILL sell my Plantation on the 15th of January next, on the Catawba river, one and a half miles south-west of Tool's Ford, containing 425 acres.

Also, on the same day, five or six likely Negroes to hire. Terms made to suit the times

SAMUEL WILSON.

Dec. 6, 1839. 16

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 31st instant, the Negroes belonging to Lydia Graham, insane.

BENJ. MORROW, *Guardian.*

Dec. 11, 1839. 14

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired at *my house* on Tuesday the 31st inst. the Negroes belonging to the Minor Heir of Dr. C. H. Alexander, dec'd.

E. W. ALEXANDER. *Guardian.*

Dec. 10, 1839. 14

☞ *Cash.*

ALL those indebted, either by Note or Account, to the old firms of J. M. Morrison & Co. and Morrison & Harris, will please call and settle by CASH, as longer indulgence will not be given.—The Notes and Accounts will be found at the Store of Taylor, Harris & Co.

S. A. HARRIS.

Dec. 3, 1839. 11tf

Lost,

A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at $175, the property of the subscriber, and taken from John Morse's Hotel, in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Saturday, the 23d of November, out of the room first in the range of offices South of the Hotel. *Description*—Gold face, entirely figured, with unusually small gold hands, near the points of which there are small round holes, opens and winds on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a pink Guard Chain, made of braid with a Gold Key with steel pipe, ten extra jewels—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch and lodging it at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same.

B. M. EDNEY.

December 3, 1839. 14

☞ The Salisbury Watchman and Carolinian are requested to insert the above four times.

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Love, dec'd. containing 320 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 100 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

390 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID. *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

NOTICE.

WILL be hired, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January next, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months,

Four Valuable Negroes,

viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachel and Dovey, all known as first-rate house servants.

—ALSO—

Will be rented, at the same time and place, for twelve months, the **Houses & Lots** formerly owned and occupied by the late James M. Hutchison in the town of Charlotte, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House, with a Kitchen, Garden, Stable and other out-houses attached thereto. Also a **Store House** occupied by Mr. Shaw, and a **Medical Shop** occupied by Dr. Hanpoldt.

THO. L. HUTCHISON.
Guardian for his Son.

Elysian Grove, Dec. 2, 1839. 13

Attention Cavalry!

THE Charlotte Troop are requested to attend in Charlotte, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M. to elect Officers and transact other business as regards the Troop.

A MEMBER.

Dec. 2, 1839. 11tf

Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire out, for twelve months, on the 1st day of January next, at the Plantion of Eli Springs, dec'd. all the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS. *Guardian.*

Dec. 2, 1839. 13tr

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill, in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present under the firm of Jamisons & Co. in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1839. 13

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ *ONCE MORE.*

I ONCE more Notify my Customers that the time is drawing nigh that I will expect them to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note—a deduction of five per cent. will be made to all who will pay the money. As this is the third Notice I have given I hope it will not be neglected, as my circumstances require that my Books should be settled on or before the 20th of December next. All those who neglect this Notice may expect to find their accounts in other hands for collection, especially those indebted for 1838.

AND'W. MONTGOMERY.

Nov. 26, 1839. 13

N. B. I have removed my Shop across the street nearly opposite Cross's Tavern, where I intend to carry on the Business as usual and will be glad to accommodate all who may favor me with their custom.

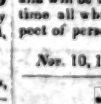
A. M.

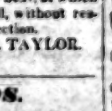
NEW STORE

ON THE

CASH SYSTEM.

W. W. ELMS





IS now opening in the Brick Tenement, between Mr. Spring's and Messrs. Taylor, Harris & Co. a splendid assortment of

English, French, Indin, Italian and American

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

entirely new and bought with CASH, consisting in part as follows:

Blue, Black and fancy colored CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETS, of all qualities and prices,
Red, Green, Yellow and White FLANNELS,
Salisbury and Canton do.
English, French and German MERINOS,
Duffle, Mackinaw and Whitney BLANKETS,
English and American PRINTS,
French and Scotch GINGHAMS,
Circassians, Bombazines and Challys,
Plain and print. Mouslin de laine (Muslin of wool)
India, Satin, Lusterine, Gro de Rhine } SILKS,
and Gro de Naples
Plain and figured fancy do.
Cotton, Wool and Silk HOSIERY,
Love, Broach, Chenille and Embroidered Shawls and fancy colored dress Handkerchiefs,
Silk Fringes, Capes, Collars, Muslin and Thread Edgings, Insertings and Laces,
and every thing rare and beautiful for Ladies and Gentlemen's Apparel.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Crockeryware, Paints, Dyestuffs, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Quicksilver, Crucibles, &c. &c.

☞ W. W. Elms respectfully solicits his numerous friends and acquaintances to call and examine the above Stock, and assures them that he will afford Goods on **better terms** than any heretofore sold in this part of the State.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839. 9tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Books and Stationary, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware and GROCERIES,

direct from New York and Philadelphia, cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or on short time to prompt payers. Please call and see.

N. B. TAYLOR.

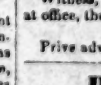
Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1837. 9tf

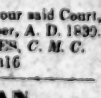
P. S. All the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Taylor & Chaffin, are yet in my hands and will be until the 1st of January next, at which time all which remain unpaid will, without respect of persons, be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Nov. 10, 1839.

NEW GOODS.





THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall & Winter supply of

Goods,

which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this *market.*

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due us for the year 1838, will call and settle them immediately, for *money we must have.*

☞ *Read This!*

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Williams & Boyd, are notified (for the last time) that unless they pay up to H. B. Williams, (with whom an arrangement has been made to settle the debts) by the 10th of January next, their Accounts and Notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for suit. The business of the firm requires this course.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 18, 1839. 9tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1839.

C. W. & E. R. Harris } vs. Terissa N. Lemmond. }

Execution by a Justice of the Peace, levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land adjoining John McNeely and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer or demur to said levy, an Order of Sale will be made.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1839.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

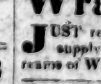
Prive adv. $5¼. 11tf

DAVID COWAN,

House Carpenter, Joiner and Builder,

SOLICITS a share of patronage from the citizens of Mecklenburg county. He can be found at his residence, 6½ miles from Charlotte, on the Camden road.

Nov. 1839. 17



HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial:—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 44tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THOS. TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also, those indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 21, 1833.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches Fine Chains and Keys

and a beautiful assortment of

Breast Pins & Finger Rings, Fine Pen Knives, &c., &c.,

which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or a short Credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual, but for *CASH ONLY.*

SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

THE FEMALE SEMINARY

In Charlotte,

IS now open under the superintendence of *Mrs. Herculeon.* Persons wishing to educate their daughters in this region now have an opportunity.

The Tutoress will take a few boarders in the Academy, with a deduction, if the Parents or Guardians furnish the rooms with bedding, &c.

Good Boarding can be had in respectable families.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES, } *Trustees.*

Oct. 15, 1839. 4tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and
vs. } Alimony.
Thomas Edmonston, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered,* that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, *C. S. C.*
R. KIRKPATRICK, *D. C.*

Price adv. $10. 3m

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839. 46tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 45tf

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 43tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.